NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches

must be addressed New York HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII No. 185

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel -- ARRAH NA POGUS-IRISH LION.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. Fourieenth street and Sixth avenue.—The Arans in Their Wondenful Parrognances Matinee at Two o'Clock. BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY.—PUINAM, IRON SON OF "76-FELLOW CLERK-TOODLES-SARAM'S YOUNG MAN-MOSE, Malines at Two o'Clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- BRITISH NEUTRALITY. BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and hirtieth street.-Love in Sevenir six. Matinee at Two

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—The IMPERIAL TRAUPR OF JAPANESE ABLISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FRAIS. Mathree at Two o'Clock. TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, at 8 o'Clock P. M.

IRVING HALL, Irving piace.—The Bankers' and Mer-BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
RALLER, PARCHINE, BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN,
COMBO AND SENTINENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—THE LIMENICS
BOT, Matines at 25, o'Clock.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, No. 600 Broadway .- Tun

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 1.193 Broadway.-PROPESSOR LOUGHENIA, THE ANAIDENTHROUS PRESTIDIGITA HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookita.—Ethiopian Mis-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 513 Broadway. FRAD AND RIGHT ANS OF PROBST-THE WASHINGTON
TWINS-WOMERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND AME.
LECTRING DAILY, Open from 8 A.M., till 10 F. M.

TRINITY CHIMES.—MR. JAMES E. AYLIFFE WILL PER PORM A SELECTION OF NATIONAL AIRS ON THE TRINITY CHURCH BELLS, at Ten o'Clock.

New York, Thursday, July 4, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated in Paris, Potedam and Berlin yesterday, we have very interesting advices from Europe to the evening of July 3. The news of the death of Maximilian was received France. Napoleon ordered the Court in mourning A grand military review fixed for to-day, with the im perial filter in honor of the Sultan, were countermanded consequence of the sad intelligence.

Extensive preparations undertaken by the Americans resident in Parts for a general corestance or the Fourth of July were brought to a close in consequence of the

The anniversary of the battle of Sadowa was cele brated in grand style by the Prussians yesterday. King William was at Potsdam, where a fine military display took place. Berlin and Potsdam were illuminated in

Messra, Vandenbrock Brothers, American bankers, have suspended payment in Paris. The depositors suffer

The mails of the Java reached this city yesterday. The newspaper reports have been anticipated to a great extent by the compilation from our files by the Ville de Paris, published in the Herald yesterday.

CONGRESS.

The adjourned session of the Fortieth Congress reas sembled at the national capital yesterday, a full quorum

Senate, after other business of lesser import ance, a bill was offered by Mr. Wilson additional to the reconstruction and supplementary bills passed May last. It provides for the vacating of all civil offices held in the rebel States, emments to fill the vacancies so occasioned, and gives extra discretionary powers to the Registration Boards.

The bill was ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. Drake, of Missouri, offered another and similar bill, which was printed. Several other bills of a like tendency submitted. A resolution calling upon the President for information was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned

In the House one hundred and twenty member present. The session immediately opened with a long and exciting debate on the loyalty of the delegation from Kentucky, and a resolution was adopted referring their credentials to the Committee on Elections and dobarring them from taking their seats until a report was received. A memorial was received charging W. H. Barnum, a member from Connecticut with bribery in securing iris election. A resolution offered by Mr. Stevens was adopted appoint ing a committee to inquire what legislation is necessary respecting reconstruction. One or two bills relative t the same subject were submitted, and the House adjourned until Friday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A short, but comprehensive history of Maximilian's prisoners, who will doubtless share his fate at the hands the liberal party at Queretare, is published elsewhere

in our columns this morning.

The steamer Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana on the 29th ult. arrived at this port yesterday with dates from the West Indies and Venezuela. Her news from Cuba is unimportant. Some of the largest Havana mercantile houses—such as Morales & Co., Samé, Sotolongo & Co.—are reported in liquidation, although Morro are still arriving in Havana. The difference between the revenues and expenditures of the island amounts to \$5,507,319 in favor of the mother country. The Cuban merchants are much exercised by the want of a proper postal arrangement with the United States. The rains in Cuba had been torrential, and great loss of

life and property resulted.

In Porto Rico there had been an outbreak, arising from the distaltion created by a new order basing army promotion on the choice of the commanding offi-cer. Heretofore it depended on the term of service and good conduct.

A decree was proposed in St. Domingo that all Doshould be prohibited from returning to St. Domingo, also, that all who should make any allusion to the sale of Samana to the United States should be considered traitors. Speculation was rife as to Cabral's policy. The general opinion was that he would remove Senores Castro and Aylar from the ministry and replace Velarde by Garcia in order to satisfy the demands of the public.

Soulouque still remained abroad from Hayti, and Salnave was likely to be forced into the Presidency.

The Venezuelan government had entered into a con-tract with parties to connect that country with Enropean lines by means of a telegraph cable to Cuba. The government is to pay \$30,000 quarterly for thirty-three years, and have its despatches sent free. The centrilation of power has taken place, and the once sovereign States are now prohibited from levying taxes, rates, &c., and none but canal toll rates are allowed to be raised by

The reported seizure and imprisonment of Mosquera President of Colombia, by General Acosta, the commander of his troops about Bogota is confirmed by advices from Carthagena, dated June 9. Mosquera was surprised asleep in his palace after dining with Acceta and confined in the College of San Bartolome. Acceta imme-diately assumed the Presidental chair, formed a new ministry, and called an extra session of Congress before whom Mosquera will be presented on a charge of high

nor of Kaneas was organizing volunteers. No redskins had been seen near Gallatin Valley since Governor

Virginia City that a grand council of hostile Indians in stontana was to be held at Power river, when twenty. five thousand of them would be ready to undertake the small job of exterminating the whites.

cises at Georgetown College yesterday, and made a speech of considerable length to the scholars.

The North German Lloyds steamship New York, Captain F. Meyer, will sail from the Bremen pler, Hoboken at noon to-day (Thursday), for Bremon via Southamp ton. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post office at ten o'clock A. M. The Mayer of Richmond recommends a demonstration on the 4th, to show Congress that her people are loyal

Registration under the opinion régime has been com-menced in Savannah, and all who take the oath are allowed to register.

A brilliant meteor was visible at St. Louis on Tuesday

The stock market, including governments, was strong

Mexico and Maximilian. We have at length an official confirmation o the death of Maximilian, who was undoubtedly shot on the 19th of June. With Maximilian were shot Miramon and Mejia, the former a soldier of fortune, who within the past year, offered his services to the republic and had them refused, and a leader whose desperate acts of wholesale plunder and throat cutting did much to give argument to Europe for intervention in Mexican affairs. Thomas Mejia was a Querétaro Indian, firm and consistent in his support of the retrogade element of his country. A bold and desperate enemy of liberal ideas, he might have thrown himself into the Queretaro sierra, as he has before done, and waged a long and exhaustive warfare against the republic, after the style of the Indian Lozada in Western Jalisco. The Mexicans, in ridding themselves of Miramon and Mejia, have thus disposed of two of the worst revolutionary firebands in their country. There is now, salient among the few remaining, the "tiger" Marquez; and probably General Diaz, who captured the city of Mexico on the 20th of last month, will dispose of him in accordance with his former crimes and present treason to his country.

In calmly considering the fate of Maximilian we desire to do justice to all sides of the question. Personally, the Austrian Archduke had many and noble qualities to recommend him. He was a hightoned and educated gentleman. with all those accomplishments due to schooling in the most aristocratic court of Europe. We are speaking of him as a man and as we would speak of any man of any nationality; and in thus treating of him we shall do more honor to European royalty than by considering any merits of family, which have but light weight in our young republic With all the brain polish that he may have possessed he still saw the Mexican question brough moharchtoat eyes, and failing, in common with other European leaders, to take into consideration the progress of republican ideas upon this continent, even in the poorest nationality to be found he made the great mistake of picking up a doomed and virtually lost cause in Mexico, and endeavored to reinstate, in the face of the progress of the nineteenth century, the obsolete ideas of the sixteenth, which, more than to any other civilized Power, cling to the House of Austria. Had Maximilian. when he landed in Mexico, thrown himself entirely into the hands of the liberal party, and at the head of forty thousand French troops proclaimed bimself President, not Emperorfor that title will kill any man in Spanish America-he might have crystallized about him all the progressive elements of the country. As it was, by the most outrageous election, forced by Marshal Bazaine, at which nine-tenths of the votes were obtained at the point of the bayonet he virtually took up the cause of ancient against modern ideas, and naturally failed. That the attack against the republicanism of Mexico was also an onslaught against the progressive idea of all the republics of the continent is universally conceded; and in showing our opposition to it as a nation we were not so much lending our moral support to Mexico as we were defending ourselves against the march

southwest. The great and most telling point against Maximilian, in his military trial, was his famous decree of October 3, 1865. This decree held within itself such atrocities that even the acts of Haynau, in Hungary, by order of Maximilian's brother, Francis Joseph, are merciful, in comparison to what resulted in Mexico from its promulgation. We reproduce it for consideration, together with the protest of our government to France and the insulting reply we received from the French Minister. In the preliminary proclamation of Maximilian to the Mexicans he stated that President Junrez had fled the soil of Mexico. This was a gross misstatement; for during the intervention Juarez had not left Mexican soil, not even to accept an invitation to dinner, extended to him by the United States officers while he was at El Paso del Norte. In the second paragraph he stated that "the honorable men had assembled under his banner," the empire. We ask what is the history of the "honorable" leaders, such as Marquez, Miramon and the one who betrayed the Archduke at Querétaro? "Clemency will cease now," said the preamble, "for it will only profit the mob, who burn villages, rob and murder peaceful citizens," &c. Yet, after this, sixteen populous villages were laid in ruins by the imperialists in Coahulla, and their inhabitants driven to the mountains. In Article 1 of the famous decree Maximilian declared death to any Mexican who dared to proclaim any political principles or defend his country in any organization, even if it numbered one hundred thousand men-death within twenty-four hours following the sentence. Article 2 gives even a corporal right to try and shoot any Mexican general for offences under the decree. Article 13 prevented any demand for pardon. Throughout the document there is a barbarity evinced that is strangely incompatible with the civilization of the age, and its effective operation could not fail to exasperate the Mexican people to any deed of retaliation.

of royalty which boldly threatened us from the

Under this decree, only ten days subsequent, there were executed in Michoacan two liberal generals, four colonels, five lieutenant colonels, eight commandants and many subordinate officers. It drew out a protest on the part of Mr. Seward, through Mr. Bigelow, to the French government. The answer, as will be seen elsewhere, was an insult, which our Secretary of State generously swallowed. Said Drouyn de Lhuys, in answer, "We are not responsible for Maximillan or his government." · 'You have the same remedies there

that we had." It was this decree, and the

that drove the Mexican people to desperation. every foreigner that resides in the country." Another argument held against Maximilian by the Mexican government has been that when the French left Mexico he had no reason to spill the blood of the Mexicans in upholding a opeless cause-after the departure of Bazaine.

The whole blame of the shooting of the Archduke lies less with the Mexican republic than with our own tame policy with reference to that country. Our honor has been sadly tarnished by the incapacity of our State Department and the failure to grasp the Mexican problem and solve it at the close of our rebellion. When General Grant gathered twenty-five thousand men on the Rio Grande to march into Mexico, and finish with the Mexican half of our war, the expedition should not have been crushed by the evil hand of Mr. Seward, but rather urged on in the bold, soldier-like spirit, that animates our people. Again, had we placed a United States Minister by the side of he liberal government it would have been a practical avowal of our principles, and in all their acts our influence would have been felt. The lack of straightforward, manly action on the part of the United States, has sunk us much in the estimation of the world. But the damage is done; it is too late to repair it; Maximilian is shot, and a beld warning is given to Europe net to make the American continent the scene of royal filibustering efforts. We lament that death was considered necessary to preserve order, as is stated by Juarez to the Prussian Minister. We give credit to the chivalric, hightoned spirit of Maximillan; and as Americans we would have received him, had he lived, as a man who drew upon all our sympathies as a nation; but tried by the stern aws of impartial justice, it will be said that he dealt heavy blows at the republicanism of our continent, and met the fate that might be expected in an attempt to foist a government upon any part of its territory contrary to the wish of its people. The result of the mad scheme will be an immense influence brought to bear upon the United States to interfere in Mexican affairs, and from the present shadows upon the horizon we shall not be surprised at any moment to hear that our troops are hurrying towards the Rio Grande.

Fourth of July, 1867.

The weather is propitious for this ninetyfirst anniversary of our national independence The day we celebrate returns, on the whole under favorable auspices. Notwithstanding recent rains the crops throughout the country promise to be the finest ever knewn. The prospects for hay, grain, tobacco and cotton are particularly cheering. Cotton, indeed, may never again be hailed as king; but the prediction of a Mississippi Senator to John Bright, that in spite of temporary disorganization of labor at the South the production of cotton will be doubled in ten years after emancipation, and will be forwarded to the consumers of the world at a much less price than they have had it for many years, will soon begin to be justified.

The presence of Congress at the national capital, to inquire into Presidential interruptions of the work or reconstruction, enin so clear a bill as shall leave no excuse or loophole for evading or resisting the will of the people as expressed in the law framed and established by their representatives.

Our foreign relations need only a little more active life and Miciency in the State Department to put the United States government in that position to which its real strength and importance entitle it as one of the great Powers of the earth.

The voluntary celebration of the Fourth of July will be mainly confined to the States actually represented in Congress. But, also, it will not fail to be duly observed in the ten The military authorities, the loyal leaguers and the vast multitude of freedmen, will honor the day which the founders of the American republic rendered forever memorable, not merely by a declaration of independence of Great Britain, but by a declaration of equal human rights, the equal rights of all to life, liberty and the nursuit of happiness.

Let us hope that the political year on which ve enter to-day may herald the advent of an era of reconciliation, of prosperity, peace and good will. The time must surely come when, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all American citizens shall heartily unite in celebrating the anniversary of our national independence. Then may we confidently expect to transmit to posterity unimpaired our precious heritage of law, liberty, union and ocial order.

A recent historian says:- "With such resistess energy and such rapidity does the republie march to imperial power that social changes take place among us in a manner unexampled in the more stationary populations of Europe. There, public calamities are long remembered and ancient estrangements are nourished for centuries. Here, perhaps in little more than a single generation, our agony will have been orgotten in the busy industry of a hundred millions of people, animated by new intentions. developing wealth and power on an unparaleled scale, and looking, as Americans always do look, only to the future, not to the past."

Sail on, O ship of State! Sail on, O Union, strong and great!

Escobedo-The Mexican Standard of Civiliza-

Escobedo says:-"I have made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich and confiscated their property and their all. When I could not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope before closing my military career to see spilt the blood of every foreigner that resides in my country." Such are the fine sentiments of the man who in the fall of the imperial leaders seems to bave become the foremost military man of the Mexican nation. He is evidently a representative man. He has the love of safe brutality that characterizes the debased Spaniard, and the hatred of order peculiar to the demoralized Indian. He has "made terror the order of the day." Having a coward's perception of the miseries of fear, he inflicts fear upon all as the cruelest torment he can imagine. He does this "everywhere." It is, perhaps, his way of protecting the Mexican masses from foreign tyranny. His confiscation of all property within his reach is another evidence of his sympathy with the sufferings of his people-unless, indeed, these confiscations are to be considered as in some way

It may be that all the rich men are foreigners, and thus the throat cutting is part of the plundering. There is at least one satisfaction in contemplating these horrible utterances flowing from the fact that this man also is sure to go down in the current to which he gives impulse. He will be one of the victims of the carnage he encourages. Maximilian's life was clamored for by factions that the government could not resist, and all the factions will clamor in their turn. These barbarians have in their blindness only started the wheel on which they will be broken. They have made it highly probable also that the Council of Notables which named Maximilian Emperor perhaps really did represent all the orderly elements of the country, and was to that butcher-ridden land the last attempt at selfpreservation. It will be a bitter reflection to the American people that they ever compelled the retirement of the foreign enemies of Mexican freedom without taking some very positive security for the good conduct of these rufflanly elements of her population.

The Extra Scepton of Congress

Congress met yesterday, pursuant to adjournnent, with a quorum in both bouses. The extra session is, therefore, fairly inaugurated, and the indications are that its action will be prompt, brief and decisive. Some disposition was manifested to enter into general business and to risk a prolonged session; but the proba bility is that the majority will put down all such attempts, and will confine the business of the session to the passage of an additional or explanatory reconstruction bill, which will render the intention of the former law, with reference to the qualification of voters and the powers of the military commanders, distinct and unmistakable; and an adjournment will doubtless take place as soon as this object is accomplished. There is a desire on the part of some members to press the impeachment of the President, but the prospect of its gratification does not seem very promising.

European View of the Mexican Tragedy.

The news of the death of Maximilian in Mexico was received and published in Paris yesterday. We are specially informed by the Atlantic cable that Napolaon immediately ordered the French Court in mourning. A grand milary review, which was to have taken place o-day, with the imperial fêtes in honor of the Sultan of Turkey were, countermanded. The preparations made by the Americans, at very great expense, for a fine celebration of the Fourth of July in the Pré-Catalan, Bois de Bonlogne, were at once suspended, and the matter brought to a final close on the announcement of the confirmation of the sad intelli-There are many points of view from which

this Mexican tragedy may be looked at. Not the least important are the attitude in which it presents the government of the United States and the light in which that attitude will be contemplated by the various governments of Europe. We do not hesitate to say that if ilian has been shot-and we have no reason to doubt that he has been-it will always be possible to affirm that there was one government which might have saved his life, which ought to have saved his life, but which did not. The government here indicated is the government of the United States. There can be no doubt that this is the light in which our government is now seen by every nationality in Europe. The opprobrium which attaches to Juarez and the barbarians who have acted with him will be shared by the government of the United States. The judgment thus pronounced may seem severe, but it is just. It was in our power to save Maximilian ; we were bound by every principle of honor and dignity to save him; but we have failed to do so. We have been guilty, and the charge lies at our door.

Can we blame Europe-can we blame the civilized world for so thinking and speaking of us? Reasonably we cannot. The United States were powerful enough when they espoused the cause of Mexican liberalism to compel Napoleon to withdraw his troops from the Western continent. The United States were powerful enough, all the world knows, to save the life of Maximilian, had they chosen to interpose with equal vigor and determination. If Maximilian has been shot it is because the vigor and determination which were successful in the former instance have been wanting in this. On whom, then, does the blame chiefly if not entirely rest? It would be absurd to blame the American people; for their sympathies have been with the unfortunate Prince since the moment his life has seemed in danger. It would be scarcely less absurd to blame the whole American government. The blame, in fact, rests with one man, and that man is Secretary Seward. It is to him-to him chiefly, to him alone-we owe it that this great republic has been snubbed, as she never was snubbed before, by a party of cutthroat banditti. Him and him only have we to thank for it, if at the present moment, in Europe and wherever humane and intelligent men do congregate, our miserable policy is spoken of with loathing and disgust. A Prussian and a British Minister could find their way to Juarez. Strange that an American Minister could 'not! Looked at from a European point of view, matters as they now stand are bad enough. They will not certainly be presented in a more attractive light if it turn out that Secretary Seward has actually been a consenting party to this bloody business. It will be well if he can satisfactorily account for the course he has followed. Meanwhile, the American public have a right to demand explanations.

The Bruiser Bradley.

be expelled from the bar.

THE PROPRIETIES OF BUTCHERY .- The Mexican mule driver, Escobedo, evinced his sense of the proprieties in his recent military butcheries. Is ordered Maximilian to be shot in front, facing his executioners, but he had his own Meagher's volunteers took the field. It was stated in incumerable barbarities committed under it, associated with his longing for the "blood of sountrymen turned round and shot in the back.

Where Was the United States Minister Our interest in Mex to makes a singular apcearance in the light o. recent events. Wa utter in the interest of republican institutions our protest against the empire, and it falls; yet with all this interest we are without a minister in the Mexican republic to express our wishes as to a very important event. England and Prussia had ministers to protest in manly terms against a great outrage, and the United States had none. Our voice, the only one entitled to be heard by Mexico, was the only one not raised against her barbarity, for Mr. Seward's diplomatic whisper evidently never reached the ears of the Mexican authorities. As to Mr. Otterburg, said to have been recently made American Minister, it is not known where he was ; but he was, perhaps, away on an expedition to buy up the old clothes of the Mexican army.

In It a Joh? We are in receipt of some inquiries in rela-

tion to the cost of the buildings on Ward's Island, which seem to imply that the Commissioners of Emigration have expended a large amount of money-some half a million dollars-on those buildings in a very indiscreet manner, and without advertising for proposals for the work they have had done. How this? The Commissioners of Emigration receive a vast revenue every year out of the emigrant tax and from other sources, and there should be some responsibility and accountability for its expenditure. Do they give out jobs on which half a million of money is expended without inviting competition? Will some one who is in the secrets of the Commission give the public some information on the subject?

WHAT IS HIS NAME?-The city papers yester day made sad havoc with the name of th Baron le Magnus, the Prussian Minister in Mexico. One journal had it Moque, another Maequez, and a third Mogus. It would have puzzled the Baron, if he had been in the city. to recognize his own signature.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. The Southern American Colonists in a Poor Condition. LONDON, July 8, 1867.

Late news from Brazil, in speaking of the States colonists there, says that they are suffering the greatest destitution, and bitterly repent their journey to

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Commencement Exercises at Georgetown College-President Johnson and His Daughter, Mrs. Patterson, Present-Speech of the President to the Scholars.

in Mexico.

The annual commencement at Georgetown College heightened by the attendance of President Johnson and Mrs. Petterson, his daughter, who were warmly received by Father Magilire, head of the college, by the students and by the audience. At the distribution of premiums Precident Johnson banded the prizes to the scholars, and on the termination of this interesting scene, Father Maguire made a short address, thanking the President for his gracious attendance. He said there was a little incident which he would relate which proba was a little incident which he would relate which probably went a good way to show the goodness of heart of the President who had visited the seminary twice and his (the speaker's: boys but once. He saw the President up there yesterday crowning the young ladies, and if he (the President) had failed to come here to-day the boys would have been angry and not voted for him if over he ran for the Presidency again. (Laughter.) The speaker alluded to the necessities of a thorough education and the oversight in parents who only partially educated their sons. He spoke of the influence of the mother over her boy in her early religious teachings, and continued for some time with much effect.

President Johnson in response said, in addressing the young men who graduated, as well as the other students of the college:—

After what has been so eloquently and comprehen-

young man was graduated, as well as the outer statement of the college.—

After what has been so eloquently and comprehensively said by your worthy Fresident, I doubt, even were I capable, if it would be advisable in me to say anything further, and in fact at such a time, not having been fitted out in early life with the crudition and classic lore, an abundance of which you young men have been so fortunate to partake in this time-honored and ancient institution, I feel that it is almost presumption in me to attempt the decking of this men have been so fortunate to partake in this time-honored and ancient institution, I feel that it is almost presumption to me to attempt the decking of this most glorious occasion with an effort at rhetoric, or as is commonly said, by making a speech. You must, however, my young friends, bear in mind how many there are who cannot by force of circumstances, by the absence of opulence and by aid of liberal and affluent parents, enjoy the great privilezes which have here fallen to your lot, of which you as well as your friends may be justly proud. But there is another kind of education which you cannot learn in universities, in colleges, nor in books, and that is the education learned by experience. You have tearned logic—yet there is another kind of logic which is taught by the world and which stern, harsh facts of every-day life force upon the mind unwillingly. It may not be as baneficial as the teachings of synthectics, analytics or mental and moral philosophy, but if you will allow me, I will endeavor to give you a few facts in my own way, and I hope it will not be thought presumption in me to discourse with you a few moments on logic. If you tire of me your President here is responsible for the infliction. After the logic of books and reasoning, according to the set rules of the wise and ponderous phillosophers with whose precepts and maxims you are now going out into the world so richly freighted, there comes another kind of logic, which consists in knowing and observing that there is a relationship between all things, which makes each one thing more or less directly refate to another. The observance of this protects the mind from leasticism; for fantaticism is merely the exhausting and cafrying out of one idea, to which the whole mind is exclusively given up, and beyond or above which that mind so given up cannot and will not sore, and the relationship of matters, of causes and effects, of proper premises and correct conclusions, is lost sight of and ruled out of the limits of the mental and physical philo spent the few moments passed with you here more value and in doing more good than if I d for forty-eight hours at the White House, with more value and in doing more good than if I toiled for forty-eight hours at the White House, Let me tell you, young men, above all things, first in all you do in life bave your premises right, establish them correctly, and with homesty and treth to guide you, you cannot fail to reach correct conclusions; and remember the laws of relationship—the logic which in my own quaint way I have here alluded to. Yes, let truth and homesty ever guide you. Truth is powerful, laisehood is nothing—a vacuum—the representation of what is but the nurse of maitce and calumny. Adhere to truth; be but faithful to your God and to your couniry, and this will bring you through a multitude of difficulties triumphantly. If, from my troubled and strangely marked life 1 had been a bad man, I could not, I may be permitted to say, have passed through the fiery ordeal which has been my lot. Ne, I have always thanked God in my honest convictions of right, clung to virtue as against vice, and truth as against faisehood. Do this ever, my young friends, and you have nothing to fear. Adhere to great cardinal points, to fixed principles and to the dictates of truth and virtue. In conclusion, as allusion has been made to my being present with the yeang ladies at the visitation convent, and as your President has spoken of you as his dear boys, now, you remember the story of the Gracchi. When their mother, Cornella, was in company with the other Roman matrons, she exhibited her rosy-faced chubby boys, asying "These are my jewels." Might I not, taking the girls yesterday, if possible, and you, dear boys of to-day, is each hand, and as I am supposed to be the father of the country, say, "These are the jewels of the father of the country, say, "These are the jewels of the father of the country, say, "These are the pewis of the father of the country, say, "These are the pewis of the father of the country, say, "These are the pewis of the father of the country, say, "These are the pewis of the father of the country, say, "These are the pewis of the f

Bradley, the counsel for Surratt, disgraced simself and seriously damaged his client on Tuesday last by making a personal attack upon Judge Fisher in the court room after he had left the bench. Judge Fisher is an invalid and very feeble, and he was threatened with violence by Bradley, and had to be locked into room by his friends to avoid an assault upon him by the pugilistic counsel and his son The affair seems to have been unaccountably passed over by the court, but it was unques onably a gross breach of privilege, and the lawyer who was guilty of the outrage ought to

the upper stories of three other buildings on Coenties slip. While we go to press the fiames are rapidly increasing and it bids fair to be a large confiagration. The firemen are at work in full force. Gunra, C. W., July 8, 1867.

A fire occurred early this morning which destroyed Newman's Hotel and outbuildings, together with an adjoining cottage. The flames apread with great rapidity, and the immates of the octage barely escaped with their

The President and Mrs. Patterson were excerted to and

from the college by Cotonel James R. O'Beirne, of this

FIRE IN COENTIES SLIP AND FRONT STREET.

At half-past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out

the fish and provision store of Davis & Brown, No. 42

ront street, corner of Coenties slip. The fire spread to

EUROPE.

Special Telegramstothe Herald.

Maximilian's Death Announced in France.

Napoleon's Court in Mourning and the Fetes in Honor of the Sultan Countermanded.

Prussian Observance of the Sadows Anniversary.

Suspension of an American Banking House.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The News in Paris-Imperial Petes in Honor of the Sultan Countermanded-The Fourth of July Not to be Celebrated. Pagis, July 3-Evening.

The news of the sad fate of the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, has been received in the

In consequence of the report of the tragedy. the grand military review ordered for to-morrow, with the imperial fetes which were to have taken place on the Pourth in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, have been countermanded by the Em-

The celebration of the Fourth of July by the Americans resident in Paris and visiting generally on the Continent, for which great preparations; have been made at the Pre-Catalan, in the Bois de Bologne, will not take place. The arrangements have been brought to a close owing to the news of Maximilian's death.

FRANCE IN MOURNING.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Napoleon's Court Ordered in Mouraing for Maximillan. Panis, July 3, Evening.

The French Court has been ordered in mourns, ing, according to the usual state form, by Napoleon, in consequence of the death of Maximilian

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Brilliant Colebration of the Auniversary of the Prussian Victory.

POTSDAM. July 3, 1867.

The anniversary of the great Prussian viotory over the Austrians at Sadowa was celebrated in grand style here to-day. King William of Prussia is in the city. He had,

an enthusiastic reception. New colors were presented to the regiments

which took part in the decisive fight. There has been a fine military display.

THE DAY IN BERLIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The City Illuminated for Sadowa. BERLIN, July 3, 1867. The city of Berlin is brilliantly illuminated after the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of

Banners, flags and streamers floated on every side during the day, and the fete was made joyous by all.

BANK SUSPENSION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Suspension of an American House in Paris. Panis, July 3, 1867.

Messrs, Vandenbrock Brothers, American bankers, have suspended payment in this city. They ask from their creditors the space of a year to enable them to pay to each one half of the money due to them

suffered very much.

Sadowa to-day.

The Messrs. Vandenbrock were favorite bankers. with the American rebels of the Southern States the leading men of the Jeff Davis confederacy during the war in the United States.

The depositors having money in the concers

"STUMPING" ON DECK. Senator Sherman on the Attorney General's

Opinion. Liverroot, July 8, 1867. Senator Sherman is a passenger on board the steam abip City of Paris, which sailed for New York to-day.

He denounces Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on the Reconstruction laws as an attempt to annul the

THE BANKRUPT COURT.

Sir Morton Peto's Estate Winding Up-The estate of Sir Morton Peto has been put in bank FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The London Money Market. Consols closed at 94% for money. closed at the following rates:

United States fire-twenty bonds.

The Continental Bources.

Frankront, July 8—Evening.

United States five-twenties closed at 77% for the issue of 1862.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 3—Evening.

The market for cotton closed weak at the following authorized quotations:—Midding uplands, 10%d, a 10%d, and 11%d. The cates of the day reached 8,000 bales.

The Liverpool Brendstuffs Market.

The market for breadstuff bas been inactive, but questions show no change. Gorn—New mixed Western, 37s. 5d. per quarier. Wheat—White California, 13s. 9d. per cental. Barley, oats and pess steady at opening

Liverpool Provisions Market. Liverpool Provisions infried:

Liverpool, July 3—Evening.

The provisions market has been dull throughout the day, and closed with a declining tendency. Pork—Prime Eastern mess, 74s. per barret. Lard, 67s. 93. for American. Cheese—Fine American, dia per cwt. Bask and bacon steady at opening prices.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool. July 3—Evening.

The produce market closed steady. Labor, I for pota Rosin, common, 6a 9d., and fine An 12a. Spirits turpentine, 30a. Petroleum, 9d. for and 1a 1d for refined. London Markets.

Sugar frm; 25s, 8d, for No. 12 D. S. Iron steady, a la per ton for Sociola pins. Liuned.—Orada Calcutte